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A MERICAN TRAPPERS receive yearly in the aggregate many millions of dollars for their fur harvest, which up to the moment they set out to gather it does not cost them a single effort. Recently the supply of peltries has been decreasing at an alarming rate. Raw-fur buyers representing all parts of the country place the decrease at from 25 to 50 per cent during the last 10 years. There are no longer any virgin trapping grounds. Even in Alaska the two most important fur-bearing animals, the beaver and the marten, have become so nearly exterminated that they are now being protected by a close period.

Laws protecting fur-bearing animals are designed to keep a steady flow of peltries coming to market year after year, thereby bringing trappers a reliable income and giving regular employment to thousands of people engaged in dressing skins, manufacturing garments, and distributing them through the various avenues of trade.

A general protest comes from raw-fur buyers against traffic in unprime skins. The losses caused by killing fur animals when their pelts are not prime are enormous. An educational campaign is greatly needed to prevent this waste and to perpetuate our fur-producing resources.

It is hoped that the information contained in this bulletin will be instrumental in promoting judicious and harmonious action in this important matter.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 1919.

A SUMMARY OF LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND, RELATING TO TRAPPING, OPEN SEASONS, PROPAGATION, AND BOUNTIES.

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LEGISLATION OF 1919.

Twenty-nine of the 44 States which held legislative sessions this year enacted laws relative to fur-bearing animals. The general tendency was to increase restrictions and afford greater protection to the animals. Laws fixing State seasons on fur animals were enacted in Alabama, Idaho, and South Carolina, and trapping licenses were prescribed in Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota (residents), Nebraska, Ohio, and South Carolina. Details of the more important new laws are included in the following summaries under States and Provinces.

Alabama.—A general act prescribes a close season on beaver, otter, bear, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink, and muskrat from March 1 to October 31, requires a \$10 trapping license, and makes it unlawful to trap on the lands of another without written permission. Other provisions of the act permit a land owner to protect his premises from the depredations of fur animals, and to trap on his own lands during the open season without a license.

Arizona.—Beaver are protected until December 31, 1922; a license (fee, \$2.50) is required of persons over 18 years of age to hunt or trap fur or predatory animals, and it is made an offense to disturb or remove the traps of a licensed hunter who is trapping on the public domain or under permission on the lands of another. Fur and predatory animals may be kept, under permit from State game warden, for propagation, exhibition, or sale. Fur and predatory animals are defined as mountain lion, bear, wolf, coyote, civet, and ring-tailed cats, leopard, fox, beaver, otter, badger, fisher, skunk, raccoon, opossum, mink, marten, weasel, muskrat, mole, and wood rat, all of which, except beaver, may be taken at any time.

Arkansas.—The open season on bears is fixed as November 10 to January 15, thus lengthening the season five days. State hunting licenses are required to take bears, and a license (fee, \$1.50) is prescribed for each dog used in hunting bears. The export of bears is prohibited, except that a licensed nonresident under affidavit of lawful killing may take out one animal if not for sale.

Connecticut.—The season on raccoon is fixed as October 16 to January 31, instead of October 16 to February 28; and the season on skunks is closed January 31 instead of April 30.

Delaware.—Otter, after being protected at all seasons for several years, may now be taken from December 1 to March 25; the season on raccoon and opossum is closed January 1 instead of February 15; the uniform State open season on muskrat is made from December 1 to March 10.

Idaho.—Licenses are required for trapping fur animals (fees, resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50). An open season from October 1 to March 31 is fixed for all fur animals except bear—beaver and otter formerly could be taken under a permit from the State warden only when injuring property. Bear and predatory animals, including mountain lion, wolf, coyote, lynx, bobcat, jack rabbit, skunk, and weasel, may be killed at any time. Provision is made for the issuance of permits by the State warden to persons desiring to raise fur animals in captivity.

Illinois.—The period from November 1 to March 15 is prescribed as the open season for fur animals, including foxes, which formerly were unprotected. Possession of green hides is prohibited except during the open season and the first 10 days thereafter. Trapping licenses are required (fees, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50).

Maine.—A special license (fee, \$25) is required to take beaver in such territory as may be opened to beaver trapping by the commissioner. The fee for a general license to trap in unorganized townships is increased from \$5 to \$10, but bears and bobcats may now be taken without a license. It is unlawful to transport or dispose of a beaver hide unless an official seal of the commissioner has been attached thereto. The bounty on bobcat and Canada lynx is increased from \$4 to \$10.

Massachusetts.—A close season from January 1 to September 30 is prescribed for raccoon.

Michigan.—The period during which beaver may be taken under a special license is fixed as November 1 to April 15, thus shortening the season one month. The season on otter, mink, fisher, and marten is shortened one month by closing February 15 instead of March 15. October 15 to December 31 is prescribed as the open season on raccoons, and October 16 to April 14 north of Range 20, and Decem-

ber 16 to March 31 south of Range 21, on muskrats instead of the former State season from November 16 to March 14. Badger, beaver, and muskrat are protected at all times in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

Minnesota.—The law relating to fur animals is amended generally in the act revising the game laws. Raccoon, fisher, and marten, formerly unprotected, are included in the list of fur animals for which close seasons are prescribed. The period from December 1 to April 1 is fixed as the open season on mink and muskrat, thus shortening the season two weeks. Protection is removed from black bear. Nonresidents are prohibited from trapping, but residents may trap under a \$1 license. The commissioner may issue licenses (fee, \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a limited number of beaver, and the skins of such beaver when tagged (fee, \$3) may be bought, sold, or transported at any time. State bounties, wolf, \$7.50; cub wolf, \$3, were prescribed.

Missouri.—The period from November 1 to January 31 is fixed as the open season on fur animals instead of December 1 to February 1. A license (fee, \$5) is required to breed fur animals.

Montana.—A close season from May 1 to September 14 is prescribed for marten and a special license (fee, \$1) is required to trap them.

Nebraska.—Trapping licenses are prescribed (fees, resident, \$2; nonresident or alien, \$10). The former season of November 1 to February 15 on fur animals is changed to November 20 to March 20 on muskrat, opossum, and otter; September 20 to March 20 on raccoon and skunk (skunk formerly unprotected); and December 1 to January 31, on mink.

New Hampshire.—A special season from November 1 to March 31 is prescribed for muskrats on the Connecticut River.

New Jersey.—It is now unlawful to take skunk, mink, or otter in any manner except by trap. The months of April and May are included in the period during which foxes may be hunted under permit from the board of game commissioners.

New York.—Raccoons may now be taken in Catskill Park from October 1 to March 15 in any manner except by trapping, and they may be taken in the rest of the State from November 10 to February 10 in any manner. Skunks may not be hunted, pursued, or killed by aid of dogs.

North Dakota.—The fee for a resident trapping license is increased from \$1 to \$2. Mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon may be raised in domestication under a \$5 breeder's license, and wild fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes under permit and \$500 bond. Otters are protected indefinitely.

Ohio.—Licenses to trap fur animals required (fees, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15). It is unlawful to destroy the house, den, or burrow of any fur animal. The former season of November 15 to February 1 is changed to December 1 to March 1 on muskrats, and to November 1 to February 1 on raccoon, mink, skunk, and opossum. The period from October 2 to January 1 is fixed as the open season on foxes instead of October 2 to January 9.

Pennsylvania.—The bounty on wildcats is increased from \$6 to \$8, and on weasels from \$1 to \$2.

Rhode Island.—The period from November 1 to February 1, instead of November 1 to April 15, is fixed as the open season on raccoon.

South Carolina.—Hunting licenses are required to take fur animals. State open seasons from October 1 to March 15 on bear, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, and skunk, and from October 1 to February 15 on foxes are prescribed in lieu of local protection in a few counties.

South Dakota.—The age limit for persons not requiring trapping licenses is reduced from 18 to 14 years. The fee for a non-resident trapping license is increased from \$10 to \$25. It is made unlawful for one person to set or operate more than 75 traps at one time. Otter and beaver are protected indefinitely, and the open season on mink, skunk (formerly unprotected), and muskrat is shortened one month by being fixed from noon December 1 to noon March 1.

Utah.—Marten are protected indefinitely. Possession of skins of protected fur animals is prohibited, unless duly tagged by commissioner. Fifty per cent of the proceeds from the sale of hides of beaver taken under permit must be paid by commissioner to trappers as compensation for trapping the animals. Formerly all the proceeds of such sales were covered into the State game fund. Bounties are increased, on wolf, from \$50 to \$62.50; on bear and mountain lion or cougar, from \$25 to \$30; on coyote, from \$2.50 to \$4; and on lynx or bobcat, from \$2.50 to \$3.

Vermont.—A \$10 bounty is prescribed for black bear taken in the State between May 1 and November 1.

Washington.—A breeder's license (fee, \$10; renewal, \$5) is required to raise fur animals in captivity.

West Virginia.—The open season on red fox, raccoon, mink, and muskrat, the only fur animals protected, is made November 1 to February 1 instead of November 1 to December 31.

Wisconsin.—The open season on beaver in Price, Rusk, and Sawyer Counties is changed from the month of December to the months of February and March. The season on raccoon in Marathon County is fixed as August 15 to January 1. The season on muskrats in

Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan Counties is fixed as March 1 to April 15.

Wyoming.—A license (fee, \$1) is required for each dog used in hunting predatory animals on national forests during the close season for big game, and the fee for a permit to hunt predatory animals is reduced from \$5 to \$3. Continuous protection on beaver is extended to 1925.

Manitoba.—The fee for resident trapping licenses is increased from 50 cents to \$2, and for resident fur-trading licenses from \$5 to \$10. Fur traders were allowed until September 30 to file a report on their dealings.

New Brunswick.—Continuous protection on beaver and sable is extended to July 1, 1920.

Saskatchewan.—The period from December 1 to April 30 is fixed as the open season on beaver throughout the Province (formerly beaver were protected throughout the year south of Churchill River and the season north of that river was from November 1 to April 30). The lieutenant governor in council may prohibit the killing of beaver in any municipality. The bounty on timber wolves is increased from \$5 to 10.

Yukon.—It is made unlawful to export raw furs except under permit issued by the commissioner and upon payment of an export tax.

FEDERAL LAWS.

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in game, and the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of law of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped. This makes it unlawful to ship out of any State skins or pelts illegally taken or shipped. Section 243 of the Criminal Code, requires packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, to be plainly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The tariff act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this act places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: "*Provided*, That no such

animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed." This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation. Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

LAWS OF STATES AND PROVINCES.

The following is a summary by States and Provinces of trapping regulations now in force, open seasons for taking fur animals, provisions relating to their propagation and possession, and to bounties offered for the destruction of predatory species, or those considered harmful.

The laws relating to deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels are not considered here, as they appear in the annual game-law bulletin.¹

Laws relating to bears are included, mainly because of their connection with bounties. The bounty laws included relate to all animals on which bounty is paid.

Under the heading "Open seasons" the dates given are, unless otherwise stated, *the first and last days of the open season*.

Under the heading "Trapping" the expression "no legislation" indicates that no specific trapping provisions exist, the general trespass laws of the State not having been considered.

ALABAMA.

Open seasons.—Beaver, otter, bear, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink, and muskrat may be trapped from November 1 to March 1; opossums may be hunted with dog or gun from October 15 to March 1.

Possession of opossum and the young of protected fur animals during close season prohibited. Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals.

Trapping.—Trapping license (good during trapping season) required (fee, \$10); issued by probate judge. Owners, tenants, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Unlawful to trap on lands of another without written permission from owner or agent. Poisons, drugs, or chemicals may not be used in taking game or fur animals.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—None paid.

ALASKA.

Open seasons.—Land otter and mink, November 16 to March 31; fox and weasel, November 16 to March 14; muskrat, December 1 to May 31; lynx (wildcat), November 16 to February 29. No close season for black bear, wolf, wolverine, ground squirrel, or rabbit.² Close season on marten until November

¹ Farmers' Bulletin 1077, "Game Laws for 1919."

² *South of latitude 62°.*—Open season for brown bear, October to July 1; walrus and sea lions, no open season. *North of latitude 62°.*—Open season for walrus and sea lions, August 1 to December 10; limit, 1 each a season; no close season for brown bear or sea lion.

15, 1921; on sea otter until November 1, 1920; on beaver until November 1, 1923. No open season in Aleutian Islands Reservation, where trapping may be done only by special permit.¹

Trapping.—The Secretary of Commerce makes all regulations for taking fur animals in Alaska. Under regulations published March 16, 1918, it is unlawful to use a "klips" trap, a steel bear trap, or any trap having a spread exceeding 8 inches; to kill fur-bearing animals with strychnin or other poison; to trap protected fur animals at any time when the skin or pelt is not prime; or to have in possession or sell or export unprime skins of animals protected by close seasons (such skins subject to confiscation). Shipments of furs must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, on blanks provided for that purpose.

Propagation.—Owners of establishments for breeding fur animals are subject to the same restrictions as to season for killing and condition of pelts as are trappers of wild fur-bearing animals. Fur farmers are required to furnish reports to the Bureau of Fisheries and to allow agents of that bureau free access to establishments where animals are kept in captivity.

Within the Aleutian Islands Reservation the Department of Agriculture grants permits to propagate fur animals and to trap them for breeding purposes.

An act of the territorial legislature protects premises of fox breeders or breeders of other fur animals from trespass.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$15; eagles, 50 cents.

ARIZONA.

Open seasons.—Beaver protected until December 31, 1922. No close season on other fur and predatory animals.

Trapping.—State trapping license (fee, \$2.50) required of persons over 18 years of age to hunt or trap fur and predatory animals. Issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land. Predatory and fur animals defined as mountain lion, bear, wolf, coyote, civet and ring-tailed cats, leopard, fox, beaver, otter, badger, fisher, skunk, raccoon, opossum, mink, marten, weasel, muskrat, mole, and wood rat. Unlawful to disturb or remove the traps of a licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands for which he has permission to trap. Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait. Owner may protect his premises from the depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time. Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animal may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of the State game warden.

Propagation.—Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties.—County boards are required to pay for wolf or mountain lion, \$10 each; and may pay for coyote, \$2; lynx or wild cat, \$1; raccoon, 25 cents; jack rabbit, gopher, or prairie dog, 5 cents.

ARKANSAS.

Open seasons.—All fur animals, except beaver, otter, and bear, October 1 to February 29; bear, November 10 to January 15 (limit, one a season);

¹ The fur-seal fisheries, the Aleutian Islands Reservation, and the Afognak Reservation are subject to special legislative and administrative control. For specific information regarding them, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

beaver and otter, no open season before January 1, 1922. Raw skins of fur animals may not be possessed or sold, except between October 1 and March 15. Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

Trapping.—A person using 12 or more traps to take fur animals is required to secure an annual trapper's license (fee, \$20). Unlawful to trap bears, to hunt them at night with torch or searchlight, or to sell or exchange them; export is prohibited except by non-resident licensee under affidavit that the bear was legally taken and is not for sale. Hunting license required to kill bears. Fee, resident, \$1.10; non-resident, \$15; dog, used in hunting bears, \$1.50.

Propagation.—The game and fish commission is authorized to issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties.—County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wild cat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty.

CALIFORNIA.

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or sea otter. Open season for black or brown bear, ring-tail cat, coon, pine marten, fisher, wolverine, mink, skunk, river otter, and fox, October 15 to February 29. Seals and sea lions are protected at all times in game district 19.

Trapping.—Trapping license; citizen of United States, fee, \$1; alien, \$2. License issued free to trappers 18 years old or under. Licensed trappers, except those 18 or under, are required to report catch before July 1. Fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property. Unlawful to use poisons in taking fur animals or to dig or smoke out skunks from dens. Use of gun larger than No. 10 gauge prohibited.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Mountain lion, female \$30; male, \$20; paid by State game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may at their discretion fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wild cat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹

COLORADO.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals, except beaver.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident, \$2; non-resident, \$25. Beavers may not be trapped for fur at any time, but the owner of property damaged by the animals may apply to the State game and fish commissioner for a permit to kill them under such regulations as he may provide as to the disposition of the skins.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties.—None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay a bounty on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

CONNECTICUT.

Open seasons.—Otter, November 1 to March 31; raccoon, October 16 to January 31, but landowner may kill the animals at any time to protect property; skunk, November 1 to January 31; may be taken at any time to protect property. No close season on other fur animals.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap with scented baits; to trap on lands of another without permission; and to take animals with a snare or similar device. Traps

¹ For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

must be visited at least once in 48 hours and must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Hunting license is required for trapping (except of a resident on own land); fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; with an additional 25 cents recording fee for each license. Persons under 16 years of age, while denied a hunting license, may obtain one for taking fur animals only.

Propagation.—No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity.

Bounties.—Towns are permitted to pay bounty on wild cat or fox (not over \$5); on weasel, woodchuck, wild Belgian hare, or wild German rabbit (not over \$1).

DELAWARE.

Open seasons.—Skunk, mink, and otter, December 1 to March 25; fox, October 1 to April 30; raccoon and opossum, October 1 to January 1; muskrat, December 1 to March 10.

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers are required to hold hunting license (fee \$10.50). Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemicals, or explosives for taking birds or animals protected by the laws of this State, except muskrats, skunks, minks, and otters, and except as otherwise expressly provided. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Muskrats may not be taken during the time of any flood or freshet when such flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection. Muskrats may not be shot at night or hunted with a dog. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while such fox is being chased by dog or dogs. Unlawful to sell or export any fox or fox hides. Owners of property may at any time destroy fur-bearing animals to protect such property.

Propagation.—No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game and fish warden (fee, \$1). A restricted number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties.—None paid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA.

Open seasons.—Beaver and otter, November 1 to January 31. No close season for other fur animals.

Trapping.—No legislation.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—None paid.

GEORGIA.

Open seasons.—Opossum, October 1 to February 29; fox, Habersham County, September 1 to May 14. Fur animals not otherwise protected.

Trapping.—Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Hunting license required to trap outside one's own militia district; fees for State license, nonresident, \$15; resident, \$3; county license, \$1.

Propagation.—No restrictions on propagation of unprotected fur animals.

Bounties.—None paid.

HAWAII.

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals, except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised, if kept in confinement.

IDAHO.

Open seasons.—Beaver, otter, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, fox, and fisher, October 1 to March 31; bear unprotected. Predatory animals—mountain lion, wolf, coyote, lynx, bobcat, jack rabbit, skunk, and weasel, unprotected.

In Black Lake Game Preserve, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, mink, and wolverine are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be destroyed by game warden or duly authorized persons.

In Payette Game Preserve, bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink, and fisher are protected at all times; mountain lion, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons.

In Selway and Big Lost River Game Preserves, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, and mink are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, wolverine, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons. In Big Lost River Preserve, badgers, weasels, skunks, and rabbits may be killed by anyone without permit.

In Big Creek Game Preserve, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, and mink are protected at all times; mountain lion, lynx, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons.

Trapping.—License required to trap fur-bearing animals: Resident, \$5; non-resident, \$25; alien, \$50. Issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received therefor. Skins of fur or other animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper. Unlawful to use flesh of any game bird or game animal for bait in trapping or taking fur-bearing animals. Muskrats may be destroyed in irrigated districts, but muskrat houses may not be disturbed except under permit of State warden to protect private or public ditch or water course. Person may protect own premises from depredation of fur-bearing animals, under permit from State warden.

Propagation.—Permit from State warden required. Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.

Bounties.—Coyote, lynx, or wildcat, \$2.50 each; bear or wolf, \$10; mountain lion, \$25; paid from predatory wild animal funds administered through the State live stock sanitary board. Bounty of 2 cents each on pocket gopher, ground squirrel, and prairie dog; fund raised by taxation; administered like predatory wild animal fund.

ILLINOIS.

Open seasons.—Raccoon, mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, fox, and otter, November 1 to March 15. Possession of green hides of fur-bearing animals prohibited except from November 1 to March 25.

Trapping.—License required to trap fur-bearing animals: Resident, \$1; non-resident, \$10.50. Issued by county, city, or village clerk. Expires March 15. Licenses not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian.

Holder of a license, within 30 days after its expiration, must report all hides of fur-bearing animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped.

Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Houses and dens of fur-bearing animals protected except when they obstruct a public or private ditch or watercourse. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret in hunting or taking fur-bearing animal prohibited. Unlawful to trap on lands of another without permission from owner, agent, or occupant.

Propagation.—Permit is required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2.

Bounties.—None paid by State. Counties may at their discretion pay bounty on ground hog and crow.

INDIANA.

Open seasons.—Beaver, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 20 to February 1; mink and muskrat, November 1 to March 31. Muskrat houses protected at all times except when obstructing ditches or watercourses.

Trapping.—Nonresident trapper requires license (fee, \$15.50). Trapping on lands of another without written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee is unlawful. Traps set on such lands must be placed within burrow of animal or a hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property.

Propagation.—All birds and animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild birds and animals.

Bounties.—Crow, 10 cents each; may be paid by counties. Boards of county commissioners are authorized at their discretion to pay bounty on wolf, fox, woodchuck, owl, or hawk.

IOWA.

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat, November 15 to March 15; may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property. Muskrat houses are protected at all times. Possession of beaver, mink, otter, or muskrat is lawful only during open season and first five days of close season.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; non-resident, \$10.50.

Propagation.—No restrictions except as to possession of protected species.

Bounties.—Adult wolf, \$20; wolf cub, \$4; wildcat, \$1; paid by county. Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, ground hog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

KANSAS.

Open seasons.—Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, and civet cat, November 15 to March 15. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921.

Trapping.—The owner or legal occupant of land may destroy fur-bearing animals protected by law when such animals are destroying poultry or damaging other property. Unlawful to hunt or kill any wild animal upon the lands of another without his written permission.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

KENTUCKY.

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, raccoon, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 15 to December 31; but raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken and killed by dog or gun, October 1 to February 15.

Trapping.—Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours. Traps set unlawfully may be seized or destroyed by anyone. Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property.

Propagation.—No legislation.

LOUISIANA.

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to February 15 (may not be trapped); muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, fox, and opossum, November 1 to February 15; beaver, no open season.

Trapping.—License for trapping is required; fee, resident, \$2; nonresident, \$15. Muskrats may be taken at any time within 5 miles of any levee, and may be killed by the owner of land upon which they are destroying property. Skins of animals killed in open season may be possessed in close season. Wild ducks may not be used for trap bait.

Propagation.—Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be captured during the close season. Permit from the department of conservation is required to import wild quadrupeds into the State or to export them from the State.

Bounties.—None paid.

MAINE.

Open seasons.—All fur animals (except beaver, muskrat, raccoon, bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), and weasel), October 15 to February 29; muskrat, October 15 to May 14; raccoon, August 15 to February 29. No open season on beaver except when declared by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game. No close season on bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), or weasel. Unlawful to transport or dispose of a beaver skin without official seal of commissioner attached.

Trapping.—Special beaver trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by commissioner, fee \$25. Trappers in unorganized townships of the State are required to take out an annual license except for bear and bobcat (fee \$10), and on or before December 15 of each year must make such report as the commissioner of inland fisheries and game may require. Any person who sets a trap in an organized county or incorporated place must obtain written consent of the owner or occupant of land on which the trap is set, and must visit such trap at least once in every 24 hours and remove animals caught. All traps must be plainly marked with owner's name and address, either by having the same stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut."

Dealers in skins of fur animals must each year take out a license (fee, State, \$25; county, \$2) to engage in this trade and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the commissioner of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20. Putting out poison for wolves, foxes, dogs, or other animals is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat house. (Special laws in southern Oxford and certain territory in Washington County.) On complaint by landowners of damage done by beavers, the commissioner of inland fisheries and game has authority to declare an open season for beavers on lands where

damage occurs. Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property. Unlawful to dig out a fox den at any time.

Propagation.—Permit required to raise fur animals (fee, \$2). Protected species may be taken under special permits by licensed trappers for breeding purposes. No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties.—Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$10 each; paid by State. Claim for bounty must be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done. Bounty on bears, \$5 each; paid by State, claim to be made within 10 days after killing.

MARYLAND.

While the State has recently adopted a uniform open season for game, the counties still regulate the taking of fur animals. The State law of 1900 (ch. 371) protecting otter, raccoon, and muskrat between April 1 and January 1 was amended until it applied to only six counties in 1912 (ch. 843), some of which also have local laws that take precedence. Local laws providing protection to fur animals or regulating their capture are in force in the following counties:

Allegany County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, September 1 to March 31; hunting license required to capture either. Muskrat, open season, January 1 to April 1. Bounty on wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hoot owl, 50 cents.

Anne Arundel County.—Raccoon, open season, October 1 to January 31; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon. Muskrat, open season, December 1 to March 1. Unlawful at any time to destroy muskrat dens or houses, unless the animals are destroying property.

Baltimore County.—Unlawful to set traps, except from November 10 to December 20. Unlawful to pursue or kill raccoon and opossums, except from October 1 to February 28 (inclusive); unlawful to hunt them on Sundays or when snow covers the ground. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained, but such permits may be revoked at any time by the chief game warden. Foxes may not be shot or shot at while pursued by dogs, and it is a misdemeanor to dig young foxes or vixen from dens.

Caroline County.—Muskrat, open season, December 15 to March 31; raccoon, September 15 to March 31; otter, December 15 to March 31. Unlawful for nonresidents to trap without license (fee, \$4.50). Unlawful to dig into or destroy muskrat homes or dens, except when animals are destroying property. Unlawful to use reflector or artificial light in taking muskrats or otters. Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

Carroll County.—Unlawful to kill fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry.

Cecil County.—Muskrat, open season, December 1 to February 28 (29); may be taken only by trapping.

Charles County.—Unlawful to shoot muskrats on Nanjemoy Creek and tributaries by aid of light.

Dorchester County.—Open season, raccoon, November 10 to March 14; otter, January 1 to March 31 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 15 (local law). Unlawful to shoot muskrats or to use artificial light in taking them. Bounty on crow, 5 cents.

Frederick County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to February 28 (29), but night hunting with dogs for raccoon or opossum is lawful at any time. Bounty on wildcat, \$2; mink or fox, \$1; weasel, owl, or hawk, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Bounty on panther or wolf, \$20; wildcat, \$3; fox, \$1; weasel, 50 cents.

Harford County.—Except for muskrats, trapping is forbidden between December 25 and November 15 of the following year. Open season for raccoon, October 2 to November 30. License required to take muskrats or skunks; fee, resident, \$1.15; nonresident, \$5.15. Unlawful to trap on private property without permission of owner. Bounty of 50 cents each on chicken hawk, pigeon hawk, booby owl, or weasel.

Kent County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law). Unlawful to shoot muskrat or otter by light at night.

Montgomery County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, October 15 to January 14; muskrat, November 15 to February 28 (29). Nonresident requires license to hunt raccoon or opossum (fee, \$15.50). Setting a snare or trap in or about a fox den is unlawful. Bounty on hawks, 40 cents.

Prince Georges County.—Unlawful to hunt, shoot, or trap muskrats in Aquasco district between March 15 and January 1, or to spear them at any time. Raccoon, open season, October 1 to January 31; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to capture raccoon.

Queen Annes County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law).

Somerset County.—Otter and raccoon, open season, January 1 to March 31 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 15 (local law). Unlawful at any time to shoot muskrats.

Talbot County.—Otter and muskrat, open season, December 16 to March 15. Dealers may have skins of either in possession up to March 31. Unlawful to take otter or muskrat at night, except in traps.

Washington County.—Muskrat, mink, skunk, opossum, and otter, open season, December 1 to March 31. Unlawful to shoot foxes while they are being chased by dogs.

Wicomico County.—Otter, mink, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to April 1. Muskrats may be taken only by traps and muskrat houses are protected at all times.

Worcester County.—Muskrat, otter, and mink, open season, January 1 to April 1. Unlawful to trap on lands or marshes of another without permission. Unlawful to chase fox with dogs, March 10 to August 31, or to shoot any fox while it is pursued by dogs.

Bounties.—A State bounty of 50 cents each on bird hawk or chicken hawk killed in the State, paid from the State game protective fund.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Open seasons.—Raccoon, October 1 to December 31. No close season for other fur animals.

Trapping.—Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except with consent of landowner, of scented baits. Traps may not be set on inclosed lands of another without written consent. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals "may be taken from traps on the Lord's day," but traps may not be set or reset. Introduction of foxes or raccoons in Dukes County is prohibited.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Seals, \$2; wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town, but refunded by county.

MICHIGAN.

Open seasons.—Beaver (under special license), November 1 to April 15; otter, mink, fisher, and marten, November 16 to February 14; raccoon, October 15 to December 31; muskrat, north of Range 20 north, October 16 to April 14; south of Range 21 north, December 16 to March 31. No close season for skunk, bear, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, and wildcat.

Badger, beaver, and muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland, no open season.

Trapping.—License required for trapping, or hunting bear and other unprotected animals; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10. A special license (fee, \$10) is required for trapping beavers. Such license permits the taking of 15 beavers, not more than 4 from a single colony. Unlawful to destroy beaver houses or dams or to have carcass or skin in possession without license seal attached. Unlawful to molest dens of fur animals or to use spears, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; unlawful to destroy beaver, muskrat, or skunk den or home, to shoot muskrats, or to set a trap within 6 feet of a muskrat house or hole, or to possess carcass or skin of fur animal killed in close season. Fur animals, except beavers,

may be destroyed on one's own premises to protect property. Unlawful to trap on State game refuges.

Propagation.—Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties.—Wolf, \$35; wolf cub under 6 months, \$15; coyote, same as wolf; wildcat or lynx, \$5; fox, \$1; weasel, woodchuck, hawk, or owl, 50 cents; paid by county, half refunded by State. Boards of supervisors may pay additional bounties.

MINNESOTA.

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or otter; raccoon, October 15 to March 1; mink, fisher, marten, and muskrat, December 1 to April 1. Black bear, skunk, weasel, wildcat, lynx, and fox, unprotected. The commissioner, in his judgment, may issue licenses (fee, \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a limited number of beaver in any locality; skins of beaver taken under proper license, when tagged with a \$3 tag, may be bought, sold, or transported at any time.

Trapping.—Trapping license issued to residents only, fee \$1. Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat, mink, or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place at any time or to hunt these animals with dogs. Mink, fisher, and marten may be taken in any manner, and muskrat may be taken by trapping only. Unlawful to take red fox cubs for shipment out of the State. If any of these animals are damaging property the owner may obtain a permit to kill them and destroy their houses or dams. Skins or pelts legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time. Package or receptacle containing wild quadruped or part thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature of licensee shipping same, and show his address and license number, together with number and kinds of wild animals or parts thereof contained in the shipment.

Propagation.—Wild animals raised in captivity under a \$1 permit from the State game and fish commissioner may be sold for breeding or stocking purposes at any time, and under regulations of the commissioner may be killed and any part thereof sold or transported. Under regulations of the commissioner, wild animals may be captured during the open season for breeding purposes.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$7.50; cub wolf, \$3 (paid by State). County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird.

MISSISSIPPI.

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to end of February.

Trapping.—No legislation.¹

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—None paid.

MISSOURI.

Open seasons.—All fur animals, November 1 to January 31.

Trapping.—Wild fur-bearing animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way to protect premises from their depredations, and pelts of animals so killed may be removed and marketed in the usual way. Unlawful to sell or offer for sale pelts of fur animals taken out of season. Written permission

¹ The act for protection of game and fur animals (1916, ch. 99) was defeated by referendum vote.

required to trap on lands of another. Use of poison prohibited in taking any protected animal.

Propagation.—Permits to capture for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner, fee \$5. Breeder's permit, fee \$5.

Bounties.—Adult wolf or coyote, \$6; young wolf or young coyote, \$3; paid by county and one-half refunded by State.

MONTANA.

Open seasons.—Marten, September 15 to May 1. Beaver may be taken only under a license; provided, taxpayers, owners of real estate, or their authorized agents, may kill beaver on their own premises for the protection of their ditches, dams, etc., but such killing must be reported in writing to the State game warden within 30 days. The skins of animals so taken may be shipped or sold under permit from the warden by the persons killing the animals, but permittees are required to report name of purchaser and number of skins sold.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$1.50) required for trapping, except for wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions. Special license required for trapping beavers, and permit required to sell beaver skins. Special license (fee, \$5) required for trapping on State game preserves. Marten trapping license, fee \$1.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Grown wolf, \$15; wolf pup, coyote, or coyote pup, \$2.50; mountain lion, \$10; paid from State bounty fund raised by tax on live stock.

NEBRASKA.

Open seasons.—Muskrat, opossum, and otter, November 20 to March 20; skunk, raccoon, September 20 to March 20; mink, December 1 to January 31. Unlawful to destroy muskrat houses on premises of another. Beaver, no open season, but if the animals are damaging property a permit to destroy them may be obtained from the chief deputy, game and fish commission. No close season for other fur animals; any except beavers may be taken at any time on one's own premises.

Trapping.—Trapping license, resident, \$2; nonresident or alien, \$10. Unlawful to trap on premises of another without consent of owner.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Such counties as have at any general election voted to pay bounties, pay for wolf, \$3; wildcat or coyote, \$1; mountain lion, \$3.

NEVADA.

Open seasons.—No close season except on beavers, which may not be taken until January 1, 1920.

Trapping.—No legislation.

Propagation.—License (fee, \$10, paid annually to county) required from those who wish to propagate game or fur animals (except beaver). Animals on breeder's own lands may be taken at any time for propagation, and those held in captivity by holder of license may be sold at any time. No bounty may be collected on noxious species raised in captivity.

Bounties.—Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2; paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of live-stock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The rewards are, for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx, 75 cents each; mountain lion, \$5.¹

¹ No bounties have been paid under the provisions of this law.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by the board of live-stock commissioners.¹

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Open seasons.—All fur-bearing animals, except beaver, November 1 to February 29, except muskrats may be taken from the waters of the Connecticut River from November 1 to March 31. No open season for beaver. Raccoons and foxes may be taken by use of dog and gun during October.

Trapping.—Fur-bearing animals defined as beaver, otter, marten, sable, mink, raccoon, fisher, fox, skunk, and muskrat. The right of anyone to kill predatory fur animals at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls is granted. Skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. No person may destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof. No person may trap upon lands of which he is not owner or lessee. All traps must be legibly marked or stamped with trapper's name, and must be visited at least once in 24 hours. It is an offense punishable by a fine to take traps of another or remove fur animals from them. Unlawful to use spring gun, snare, or poison in taking fur animals. Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. License for trapping, except on private lands, is required; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bars, or trample or destroy any crop, on land of another, while trapping or pursuing any wild animals.

Propagation.—Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties.—Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$5; paid by State.

NEW JERSEY.

Open seasons.—Skunk, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 15 to April 1; raccoon, October 1 to December 15. Beaver, unlawful to trap, take, kill, or have in possession at any time. The board of fish and game commissioners may grant permits to hunt foxes with hound and firearms from the last day of the open season for quail (December 15) to May 31.

Trapping.—Skunks, minks, muskrats, and otters may not be taken in close season, except that muskrats may be destroyed by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying. Muskrats, skunk, mink, otter, may be taken by trap only, except in Salem County, above Mill Creek, where they may be taken in open season by firearms and light. It is unlawful to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrats, to molest traps set by another, or to appropriate or take animals caught in such traps.

Propagation.—No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which wild animals may not be taken for breeding purposes. Breeder's license, fee \$5.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; paid by counties.

NEW MEXICO.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals, except beavers, which are protected at all times; provided, when beavers are destroying property they may be killed under permit from state game and fish warden.

¹ No bounties have been paid under the provisions of this law.

Trapping.—No legislation.

Propagation.—Permit from State game warden required.

Bounties.—Coyote, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; wolf, \$15; panther or mountain lion, \$10; paid from county wild-animal fund, raised by tax on property.

NEW YORK.

Open seasons.—Mink and sable November 10 to March 15; raccoon may be taken otherwise than by trapping in the Catskill Park, October 1 to March 15; raccoon, elsewhere in State, November 10 to February 10; skunk, November 10 to February 10; muskrat, November 10 to April 20. No open season for beaver.

Trapping.—License required for hunting or trapping; fee, resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$10. Muskrat houses may not be molested, injured, or disturbed, nor the animals shot at any time. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking or the use of chemicals; if injuring property, they may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in. Unlawful to set traps during close season.

Propagation.—All protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, provided a license be obtained from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, \$1.

Bounties.—Panther, \$20, paid by State; none paid since May, 1884.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[More than half of the 100 counties in the State have local laws relating to fur animals, and information regarding open seasons, license requirements, and trapping and hunting restrictions may be obtained from the secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.]

NORTH DAKOTA.

Open seasons.—Mink and muskrat, November 16 to April 14; otter, no open season; beaver, January 10 to March 10. Only licensed trapper may take beaver, but not upon posted lands. Possession of green hides of mink or muskrat illegal after April 19.

Trapping.—Licenses are required of persons over 16 years of age to trap except on their own lands; fee, resident, \$2; nonresident (mink and muskrat only), \$25. The protected fur animals are mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver; but minks and muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of property destroyed by them. Muskrat houses are protected at all times.

Propagation.—The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, wild fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties.—Wolf or coyote (killed within State), \$2.50 each; paid from fund raised by direct taxation on all property.

OHIO.

Open seasons.—Raccoon, mink, skunk, and opossum, November 1 to February 1; muskrat, December 1 to March 1; fox, October 2 to January 1. Protected animals may be destroyed by owner of premises (except on Sunday) when damaging property.

Trapping.—Hunting and trapping license required, fees, resident, \$1, nonresident, \$15. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owner or authorized agent required to trap on lands of another. The close season for certain fur animals does not prohibit owners or tenants of land from destroying them to protect property. Digging out dens or smoking, or drowning the animals therefrom is unlawful, as is also the destruction of the house, den, or burrow of any fur animal.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties.—Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and great-horned owl; 20 cents per dozen on English sparrows; and, under certain conditions, 10 cents each on ground hogs.

OKLAHOMA.

Open seasons.—No open season for otter or beaver. Other fur animals, November 1 to March 1. No open season for bear in Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Major, and Blaine Counties.

Trapping.—Unlawful to sell pelts of fur animals taken between March 1 and November 1.

Propagation.—The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals, game, and fish; cost, \$2, together with fees for tagging. Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden.

Bounties.—County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf (\$3) and coyote (\$1). Bounties on hawks, crows, etc., paid by counties (not to exceed \$200 a year in any county) are refunded to county from State game fund.

OREGON.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, fisher, marten, and muskrat, November 1 to February 28, inclusive. No open season for beaver. No open season for fur animals on State game preserve.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$1) is required of all persons over 16 years of age to trap on lands not their own. No flesh of game animal or bird may be used to bait traps. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make annual reports of number of animals caught and receipts for fur sold. If beavers or other fur animals damage property, permits to kill them may be obtained from the State board of fish and game commissioners. Skins of such animals are the property of the State, to be sold and the proceeds used in paying for damage to property. Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Propagation.—Permits (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State board. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the State board are required.

Bounties.—Coyote or coyote pup, \$3; adult female, coyote, \$4; gray, black, or timber wolf, or wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, panther, or cougar, \$10; seal or seal pup, \$2.50; paid by county and half refunded by the State. The State board is empowered to pay additional bounties, at its discretion, on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act the State board now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15. Several counties are authorized by law to levy a special tax and pay bounties on moles, rabbits, or gophers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Open seasons.—Bear, October 15 to December 15; raccoon, September 1 to December 31. No open season for beaver. Foxes may not be trapped, shot, snared, or poisoned in Delaware County.

Trapping.—Nonresident trapper requires license (fee, \$10). Unlawful to trap bears, and only one may be killed in a season or 3 to a camp or body of men. No steel traps larger than No. 3 size may be used for trapping wildcats or other fur animals. Resident requires no license for trapping, but hunting licenses required for killing raccoons or bears, which are regarded as "game" animals (fee, \$1).

Propagation.—No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from the State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties.—Wildcat, \$8; fox, \$2; mink, \$1; weasel, \$2; paid from special fund created by setting aside one-half the receipts by the board of game commissioners from gun licenses, fines, etc.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND.

Open seasons.—Skunk, muskrat, and mink, November 1 to April 15; raccoon, November 1 to February 1. Landowners may kill protected animals on their own lands at any time.

Trapping.—Hunting license is required for trapping, except on one's own lands; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; together with an additional fee of 15 cents for issuing license. Unlawful to trap on posted lands or on lands of another without written permission. Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater opening than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once in 24 hours.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Open seasons.—Bear, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, and skunk, October 1 to March 15; fox, September 1 to February 15. Foxes and wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and landowners upon their own holdings.

Trapping.—Hunting license required, fees, resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; nonresident, \$15.25. No license required of land owner, member of his family or, under his written permission, an employee to take fur animals on own land during open season. Unlawful to hunt on lands of another without consent of owner or manager.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Open seasons.—Mink, muskrat, skunk, from noon December 1 to noon March 1. Otter and beaver, no open season.

Trapping.—Trapping license required of residents over 14 years of age, fee \$5. No license required of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Nonresidents trapping license, fee \$25.

No person shall set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time. Unlawful to shoot muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except they may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. Unlawful to buy, sell, ship, or have in possession raw skins of protected fur animals during close season.

Skunk doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from State game warden, muskrats or beaver damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except that protected animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season.

Bounties.—Counties shall pay \$4 for coyote and \$8 for wolf, killed within the county.

TENNESSEE.

Open seasons.—For trapping fur bearers off one's own land, from noon October 15 to noon January 15.

Trapping.—Owner of land may hunt or trap on such land at any time; others may do so only with written consent of owner. Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Traps and deadfalls must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes.

Local laws of counties:

Blount County.—Unlawful to shoot fox, to trap or injure young foxes, or to destroy their dens.

Carter and Johnson Counties.—Unlawful to trap, shoot, or kill fox or to destroy fox den, except near farm buildings when they destroy fowls or live stock.

Claiborne, Grainger, Davidson, Roane, and Shelby Counties.—Unlawful to set a trap more than 200 yards from trapper's residence.

Davidson, Robertson, and Shelby Counties.—Open season for beaver, muskrat, fox, mink, raccoon, skunk, and opossum, September 1 to January 31. Sale of these animals or their skins restricted to from November 1 to January 31.

Dyer County.—Open season for raccoon, mink, and otter, October 1 to February 15.

Meigs and Rhea Counties.—Same provisions about foxes as in Blount, but also sale of the animals or their pelts is prohibited.

Smith County.—Open season for trapping fur animals, October 15 to February 15.

Warren County.—Open season for opossum, raccoon, and other fur animals, November 1 to February 28 (29).

TEXAS.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping, but on posted lands consent of owner is necessary.

Propagation.—Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation purposes.

Bounties.—None paid by State.

UTAH.

Open seasons.—Beaver, otter, and marten protected at all times. If beavers destroy property, the State fish and game commissioner may give permit to kill, but hides must be delivered to the commissioner to be sold, half of the proceeds from the sale of skins of beaver so taken to be paid as compensation for trapping the animals, the balance to be paid into the game fund; possession of skins of protected fur animals prohibited unless duly tagged by commissioner. No close season on other fur animals.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping. Aliens other than homesteaders are not allowed to hunt or trap in the State.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$62.50; bear, mountain lion, or cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, or bobcat, \$3. Fund raised by direct appropriation and a tax of 4 mills on live stock.

VERMONT.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; marten, raccoon, fisher, and skunk, October 20 to March 31; fox, October 20 to April 1 (may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time). No open season for beaver.

Trapping.—License is required for trapping, except on one's own land; fee, resident, 60 cents; nonresident, \$10.50. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must inform owner of location of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours. The use of spring guns is prohibited, and bear traps must be carefully safeguarded. Skins of fur animals legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals.

Propagation.—The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner.

Bounties.—Black bear taken between May 1 and November 1, \$10; hedgehog (porcupine), 15 cents; paid by State. Towns pay \$5 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat.

Local laws:

Shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County, Poultney River below Carvers Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.—Open season for mink, muskrat, or otter, January 1 to April 30.

VIRGINIA.

Open seasons.—(Applies to any county adopting the law.) All fur animals on lands of another, noon of October 15 to noon of January 15.

Trapping.—The following applies to any county after adoption by the board of supervisors: Trapping for fur animals on lands of another is unlawful except from noon of October 15 to noon of January 15, and then is lawful only with written permission of landowner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. He must visit traps at least once in 36 hours and is liable for any damage such traps may do to domestic animals. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time.

Propagation.—License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties.—Boards of supervisors of counties are authorized to pay a bounty of 50 cents each for goshawk and cooper's hawk.

Local trapping regulations.—The following provisions are in force:

Culpeper County.—Unlawful in Jefferson magisterial district to trap foxes except in November and December. Traps set for foxes must be visited daily to release any dog that may be caught.

Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.—Unlawful to take foxes April 1 to August 31, except by owner or tenant of land to protect property. Unlawful in open season to shoot, trap, or poison foxes except on written authority of a landowner.

Fauquier County.—Supervisors may pay 50 cents bounty on goshawk and cooper's hawk, from surplus derived from dog tax.

Halifax County.—Opossum, open season, October 15 to January 31.

King George County.—Muskrat, open season, December 20 to March 31.

Loudoun County.—License (fee, \$2.50) required to trap mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, and raccoon on lands of another. Open season for mink, muskrat, and skunk, November 1 to February 29; for opossum and raccoon, October 1 to February 29.

Nansemond County.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to March 31.

Patrick County.—Wild raccoon or opossum, open season, October 15 to March 14; gray fox, September 15 to March 14.

Princess Anne County.—Unlawful to catch, trap, or kill mink, muskrat, or otter for profit, except from November 1 to March 14.

Rappahannock County.—Unlawful to trap or hunt on lands of another without written permit from owner.

Rockingham County.—Bounty on crows authorized.

Amherst, Essex, King George, and Loudoun Counties are authorized to pay bounty of 50 cents each on certain hawks.

WASHINGTON.

Open seasons.—Bear, September 1 to May 1; at any time when found destroying domestic animals (1917, ch. 164). No open season for beaver. No closed season for other fur animals.

Trapping.—Trapping license (fee, \$5) required. No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap; this requirement does not apply to trapping coyotes, muskrats, minks, skunks, martens, civet cats, and weasels.

Propagation.—Breeder's license (fee, \$10; renewal, \$5) required.

Bounties.—Mountain lion or cougar, \$20; lynx or wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1; timber wolf, \$15; seal or sea lion in Columbia River district, \$3; paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay additional rewards for destroying these animals, and also bounties on bear, muskrat, and squirrel.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Open seasons.—Red fox, raccoon, mink, and skunk, November 1 to February 1. Any county may by majority vote provide a perpetual close season on skunk.

Trapping.—Hunting license is required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; non-resident, \$18. An owner of lands or his agent or tenant may hunt or kill protected fur animals on such lands at any time, but it is unlawful to set or maintain a snare or trap upon lands of another without express permission of owner or tenant. Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on lands of another.

Propagation.—No restriction on possession or sale, but animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties.—Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund.

WISCONSIN.

Open seasons.—Beaver in Price, Rusk, and Sawyer Counties, February 1 to March 31 (1919 and 1920); black bear, November 10 to December 1; fisher, marten, mink, and skunk, November 15 to February 1; raccoon, October 15 to January 1 (except Marathon County, August 15 to January 1); bag limit 5 a day; muskrat, in Polk, Barron, Rusk, Price, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest, Marinette, Florence, Iron, Oneida, Vilas, Ashland, Washburn, Sawyer, Burnett, Douglas, and Bayfield Counties, October 25 to April 20; in Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan Counties, March 1 to April 15; in remainder of State, October 25 to April 10.

Trapping.—License required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25; report required from licensed trapper. Unlawful to take fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to take rabbit with ferret; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, or beaver houses or beaver dams, or raccoon den trees for the purpose of capturing raccoons; or to set traps within 500 feet of any beaver dam or beaver house. Steel traps may be used for taking fur animals in open season. The possession of green skins of any fur-bearing animal during close season is unlawful, as is also the possession at any time of the skin of a fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat which shows that the animal had been shot or speared.

Owners or lessees of dams may at any time destroy muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

Beavers and otters are protected at all times except beavers in 3 counties. If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under the direction of the State conservation commission.

Propagation.—Under permit and supervision of the commission wild animals may be taken and transported for propagation within the State. Special license required for muskrat farming (fee, \$5, and 1 cent per acre for all premises in excess of 500 acres covered by the license).

Bounties.—Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$10; fox, \$2; paid by county. County boards may increase these rewards, but no county may pay more than \$6 for killing a wolf cub. The State treasurer duplicates all county awards, thus doubling the above bounties. Poisons may be used for destroying animals for bounty between December 1 and March 1, but notice of putting out baits must be posted, and they may not be placed within 80 rods of a dwelling house. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattlesnake.

WYOMING.

Open seasons.—No close season on fur-bearing animals except beavers, which may not be taken at any time until March 15, 1925, but if they damage real estate the owner may destroy them upon making affidavit to State game warden. Skins of beaver so taken may be possessed when duly tagged by warden.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap game animals or birds or to use their flesh as trap bait for predatory animals. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves without permit (fee, \$3), and for anyone not employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to trap in national forests within the State without first obtaining a permit (fee, \$3) from the State game warden. Nonresident of State must secure a special license (fee, \$10) to hunt, pursue, or kill bears, but bears may not be trapped under this license. Dog license (fee, \$1 for each dog) required for hunting predatory animals on national forests during close season on big game.

Propagation.—No legislation.

Bounties.—None paid by State.

LAWS OF CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until December 31, 1920, unless locally by order of the lieutenant governor in council.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license to trap; fee, \$25. Unlawful to use poison for taking fur-bearing animals; to destroy, partially destroy, or leave open any muskrat or beaver house; or to destroy a beaver dam, unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest. Export of unprime skins or pelts is forbidden, unless by permit from the minister of agriculture. No fox may be trapped or taken alive for export. Every company, firm, or person engaged in the fur trade must make annual returns of the number of skins bought or sold.

Propagation.—Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrats, minks, fishers, martens, otters, or beavers, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties.—The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Open seasons.—Bear, September 1 to June 30, except that bear may not be trapped in that part of the Province lying south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; fox, November 1 to March 15; beaver, no open season; all other fur animals, November 1 to April 30. (See regulations of lieutenant governor in council, dated Aug. 7, 1919, which may be obtained from secretary, game conservation board, Victoria, British Columbia.)

Trapping.—License required to trap off one's own lands; fee, resident only, \$10. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line prior to November 14 is protected against other trappers. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. It is unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper, to trap on inclosed or cultivated land without permission of owner, or to permit traps to remain set after close of season. Possession or export of pelts is allowed only during open season and for two months thereafter (three months, north of fifty-second parallel), except by special permit. Special license to hunt bears from January 1 to July 1 (fee, \$25, and additional fee of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed) is required of a nonresident.

Propagation.—A permit to propagate fur-bearing animals is required. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sales of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden. Live foxes may be exported only under permit. Permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties.—Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.

MANITOBA.

Open seasons.—*South of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, and mink, November 1 to March 31; otter and beaver, no open season; fox and lynx, no close season. *North of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, and mink, November 1 to March 31; otter and beaver, November 1 to April 30; fox and lynx, November 1 to February 29.

Muskrat, *south of fifty-first parallel:* March 1 to May 15; *north of fifty-first parallel:* October 20 to November 30, and March 1 to May 15. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats.

Trapping.—A license is required to trap, fee, resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$25; nonresident alien, \$100. Report giving number of animals of each kind taken under license is required to be made between June 1 and

July 1. Persons trading in furs must be licensed (fee, resident \$10; nonresident, \$50) and are required to make annual returns before September 30. Unlawful to trap in Provincial game preserves, to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands without permission of owner, to destroy a muskrat or beaver house, to use poison in taking fur animals, or to export unprime skins. Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions except that a special permit must be obtained to export live fur animals; fee for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for live otter, \$25; for any other fur animal, \$5.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by the Provincial treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, and fisher, November 1 to March 31; fox, October 1 to March 1; muskrat, noon of March 25 to noon of May 15. Beaver and sable, close season to July 1, 1920. The Minister of Lands and Mines, when satisfied that a number of beavers may be taken from any stream without injury to the supply, may issue a special license accompanied by necessary tags, for taking them; fee, \$4 for each animal.

Trapping.—Nonresidents require a license (fee, \$25) for trapping. A license is also required to deal in, buy, sell, cure, or tan the skin of fur-bearing animals, (fees, nonresident, \$25; resident, \$2). The digging out of foxes from their homes or earth burrows is prohibited at all times. Unlawful to possess green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season.

Propagation.—Permits to capture wild fur-bearing animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the Minister of Lands and Mines, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties.—Wildcat (killed within the Province), \$3; porcupine, 50 cents; hawks and owls, 25 cents each; paid by the Minister of Lands and Mines.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to March 14; otter, beaver, and muskrat, October 1 to May 14; white fox, November 15 to March 31. Trapping prohibited on Victoria Island.

Trapping.—License required of all trappers except native Indians; fee, resident, \$2; nonresident, British subject, \$25; other nonresident, \$50. Licensed trapper may sell or trade the skins of animals he has legally taken. License (fee, \$5) required for trading or trafficking in furs. Unlawful to destroy or injure any beaver or muskrat house. Use of poison prohibited in taking fur animals. Export of unprime or low-grade furs forbidden.

Propagation.—Permits may be obtained to take live fur animals for propagation.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$20.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver or marten. Mink, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat, and all other fur-bearing animals (except bear, wolf, and wildcat, which are not protected), November 1 to January 31.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires a license (fee, \$30) to take fur-bearing animals, which are included in the term "game." Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking or digging; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house, or a muskrat house, or set snare or trap within 25 feet of the

latter; or to have in possession the green hide or pelt of a fur animal taken out of season.

Propagation.—Permits to take wild animals may be obtained from the board of game commissioners under such restrictions as they may require. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the chief game commissioner; fee \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on September 30. Inclosures for fur animals are protected from trespass.

Bounties.—None paid.

ONTARIO.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to April 30; muskrat, north of French and Mattawa Rivers, April 1 to May 20; south of said rivers, March 1 to April 20. Beavers and otters may be taken by residents of the Province only, under license and special restrictions, from November 1 to March 31.

Trapping.—License to trap required except to take wolf and fox or for farmers and their sons to trap on own land; fee, resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50. **License (fee for resident and British subject, \$10; for alien, \$25)** is required of all fur dealers or traders. Dealers may obtain a permit to hold furs during close season. Possession of unprime skins is illegal. Muskrats may not be shot or speared at any time. Muskrat houses are protected at all times except when the animals are injuring property. Beavers, when damaging property, may be destroyed by game overseer under special authorization from the department of game and fisheries.

Propagation.—A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The Minister may grant permits to take fur animals during the close season for propagating and scientific purposes.

Bounties.—Gray timber wolf, \$20; other wolf, \$5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(1919 laws not received.)

Open seasons.—Marten, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 1 to March 31; beaver, no open season, and the animals or their pelts taken in the Province may not be sold.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$50) for trapping. Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for foxes or other animals.

Propagation.—Several special acts of the Provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation; ranches are protected from trespass, under heavy penalties; and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties.—None paid.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; fox, north of township 50, November 1 to March 31; beaver, December 1 to April 30 (except on game preserves and where protected by municipality).

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$25) to trap. Unlawful to trap on game refuges or on inclosed or cultivated lands of another without consent of owner or occupant; to use poison for taking fur animals; to spear or shoot muskrats, or to destroy muskrat houses; to buy, sell, ship, or possess

unprime furs; to buy or sell furs without license (fees, residents north of township 25, \$10; south of township 26, \$2; nonresidents, \$25); and to ship any fur animal in concealed receptacle. Licensed fur traders must make annual report of operations.

Propagation.—Permit required (fee, \$1 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals is required; fee, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox, \$5; for other fur animal, \$5. Young foxes may not be taken from dens before May 15.

Bounties.—Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from Provincial treasury.

QUEBEC.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, marten, fisher (pekan), raccoon, skunk, or any other fur-bearing animal not excepted in this article, November 1 to March 31; beaver, November 1 to March 31; muskrat, March 15 to April 30; fox, November 1 to February 29; bear, August 20 to June 30.

Trapping.—Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited. Reports are required of all persons engaged in the fur trade (buying, selling, or taking fur animals) before September 1 of each year. Royalties must be paid on fur animals or furs shipped out of the Province.

Propagation.—The minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; nonresidents are charged a fee of from \$5 to \$25 for such license.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$15.

YUKON.

Open seasons.—Beaver protected at all seasons. No close season for other fur animals, except young foxes; these may not be taken from April 1 to May 31. Unlawful to export raw furs from territory except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner, and upon payment of the export tax.

Trapping.—Use of poison in taking animals forbidden.

Propagation.—No restrictions other than as to foxes. Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent.

Bounties.—None paid.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Open seasons.—Otter, marten, and lynx, October 1 to March 31; fox, October 16 to March 14; muskrat, October 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until October 1, 1920.

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers require annual license; fee, \$501. Fur buyers and shippers also require annual license (fee, 50 cents), and must report operations under same before December 31 of each year. Trapping on Grand Lake Caribou Preserve is unlawful at all times.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to foxes. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or, without permit from the colonial board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties.—None paid.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Alabama: State game and fish commissioner, Montgomery.

Alaska: The governor, Juneau; Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Arizona: State game warden, Phoenix.

Arkansas: Secretary, game and fish commission, Little Rock.

California: Executive officer, fish and game commission, New Call Building, San Francisco.

Colorado: State game and fish commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut: Secretary, commission of fisheries and game, Hartford.

Delaware: Chief game warden, Dover.

District of Columbia: Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.

Florida: Secretary of state, Tallahassee.

Georgia: Game and fish commissioner, Atlanta.

Idaho: Fish and game warden, Boise.

Illinois: Chief game and fish warden, Springfield.

Indiana: Director, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis.

Iowa: State fish and game warden, Lansing.

Kansas: State fish and game warden, Pratt.

Kentucky: Executive agent, game and fish commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana: Commissioner of conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.

Maine: Commissioner of inland fisheries and game, Augusta.

Maryland: State game warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts: Chairman, commissioners of fisheries and game, State House, Boston.

Michigan: Commissioner game, fish, and forest-fire department, Lansing.

Minnesota: Game and fish commissioner, St. Paul.

Mississippi: Secretary of state, Jackson.

Missouri: Game and fish commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana: State game warden, Helena.

Nebraska: Chief deputy, game and fish commission, Lincoln.

Nevada: State fish and game warden, Carson City.

New Hampshire: Fish and game commissioner, Sunapee.

New Jersey: Secretary, board of fish and game commissioners, Trenton.

New Mexico: Game and fish warden, Santa Fe.

New York: Secretary of conservation commission, Albany.

North Carolina: Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.

North Dakota: Secretary, game and fish board, Steele.

Ohio: Chief game warden, board of agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma: State game warden, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: State game warden, Portland.

Pennsylvania: Secretary, board of game commissioners, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island: Chairman, commissioners of birds, Rumford.

South Carolina: Chief game warden, Columbia.

South Dakota: State game warden, Pierre.

Tennessee: State game and fish warden, Nashville.

Texas: Game, fish, and oyster commissioner, Austin.

Utah: Fish and game commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Fish and game commissioner, Cambridge.

Virginia: Commissioner of game and inland fisheries, Richmond.

Washington: Chief game warden and State fish commissioner, Seattle; chief deputy game warden, Spokane.

West Virginia: Forest, game, and fish warden, Philippi.

Wisconsin: Secretary, conservation commission, Madison.

Wyoming: State game warden, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta: Chief game guardian, Edmonton.

British Columbia: Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Victoria.

Manitoba: Chief game guardian, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick: Chief game and fire warden, Richibucto.

Northwest Territories: Commissioner of Parks, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia: Chief game commissioner, Halifax.

Ontario: Superintendent game and fisheries, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island: Game inspector, Charlottetown.

Quebec: General inspector of fisheries and game, Quebec.

Saskatchewan: Chief game guardian, Regina.

Yukon: Gold commissioner, Dawson.

Colony of Newfoundland: Secretary, department of marine and fisheries, St. Johns.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

AVAILABLE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Raising Belgian Hares and Other Rabbits. (Farmers' Bulletin 496.)
The Common Mole of Eastern United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 583.)
Economic Value of North American Skunks. (Farmers' Bulletin 587.)
The Domesticated Silver Fox. (Farmers' Bulletin 795.)
Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins. (Farmers' Bulletin 832.)
The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer. (Farmers' Bulletin 869.)
Fur Farming as a Side Line. (Yearbook Separate 693.)
Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law, 1918.
(Biological Survey Document 110.)
Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game, 1919. (Department Circular 63.)

FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Deer Farming in the United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 330.) Price, 5 cents.
The Muskrat. (Farmers' Bulletin 396.) Price, 5 cents.
Raising Deer and Other Large Game Animals in the United States. (Biological Survey Bulletin 36.) Price, 15 cents.